Research Notes for James Daly (1816 - 1865)

Research Overview:

James Daly (1816–1865) lived and raised his family in the Strokestown area of County Roscommon at a time when families with the same surname lived in close proximity. He married Anne Carlos in 1845 and had a large family whose lives later appear in both Irish and American records. While James Daly himself is well documented within parish and civil records, the wider structure of his family—particularly his relationship to other Daly households in the same area—remains uncertain.

This line has been consistently difficult to grasp because the records produce repeated names, overlapping timelines, and partial silences rather than a clear narrative, leaving the same individuals appearing close but never resolving into stable relationships. The central problem addressed in this research is whether James Daly belonged to a sibling group that also included Thomas Daly, Mary Daly, and Andrew Daly, all born within a narrow span of years in Roscommon and all leaving documentary and genetic traces that repeatedly intersect but never fully converge. The evidence supporting this proposed sibling group is circumstantial, but it is persistent. It includes shared geographic origin in and around Strokestown; overlapping migration paths to Chicago and Baltimore; repeated appearance of the same given names across households; cemetery groupings and obituary language that imply kinship; and DNA matches connecting descendants of these Daly lines, including cases where expected matches are absent. Taken individually, none of these elements is decisive. Considered together, they create a pattern that is difficult to dismiss, particularly because the same connections surface across different record types and generations. The evidence keeps aligning in similar ways, but it does not resolve into a single, provable family structure.

Missing records play a significant role in this line. The lack of a documented marriage or death for James Daly's son Joseph Patrick Daly, born in 1861, leaves open the question of whether he later appears in the records as Patrick Daly in Chicago. That gap becomes more consequential when placed alongside a similarly aged Patrick Daly in Andrew Daly's line, whose later life is better documented but whose earlier record remains indistinct.

Comparable uncertainties appear elsewhere in the family, including the unresolved relationship between Anne Carlos, wife of James Daly, and Bridget Carlos, wife of Thomas Daly.

These gaps explain why identities overlap and why the records never quite settle the relationships, turning a small body of sparse records, suggestive circumstances, and DNA matches into an unusually complex research problem rather than a straightforward reconstruction. Ideally, this research would result in a complete Daly family tree that accounts for James Daly and his siblings and traces their descendants with confidence. For now, the goal is to organize the evidence so the relationships can be understood, evaluated, and revisited without confusion. The proposed Daly sibling group—James, Thomas, Mary, and Andrew—is treated as a working model shaped by recurring geographic, documentary, and genetic intersections, not as a settled conclusion, and is presented through the available records, absences, and connections.

Speculative Narrative:

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Time Line

1816 - Birth at Strokestown, Roscommon, Ireland.[1]

2 Feb 1845 - Marriage to Anne Carlos (1817 - 1897) at Strokestown, Roscommon, Ireland.[2] Strokestown Parish, Elphin Diocese - Witnesses: John Sweeney and Catherine Elwood.

The relationship between Anne Carlos and Bridget Carlos, wife of Thomas Daly, remains unresolved.

1845 - Birth of daughter Mary Daly (1845 - 1911) at Strokestown, Roscommon, Ireland.[3]

1851 - Birth of daughter Sarah "Sally" Daly (1851 - 1929) at Strokestown, Roscommon, Ireland.[4]

5 Dec 1858 - Birth of son Thomas James Daly (1858 -) at Strokestown, Roscommon, Ireland.[5]

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[1] Birth records

[2] "Ireland Marriages, 1619-1898", , *FamilySearch* (https://familysearch.org/ark:/61903/1:1:FG6W-KFS: 6 February 2020), Jacobum Daly, 1845.

[3] "Ireland Civil Registration, 1845-1913", , *FamilySearch* (https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/1:1:QGM8-TTWQ: Mon Mar 04 16:41:13 UTC 2024), Entry for James Daly and Mary Daly, 17 Mar 1865.

[4] Ireland, Civil Registration Deaths Index, 1864-1958

[5] "Ireland Births and Baptisms, 1620-1881", database, *FamilySearch* (https://familysearch.org/ark:/61903/1:1:FPB5-HFM: 5 February 2020), Jacobi Daly in entry for Thomam Daly, 1858.

May 1860 - Birth of son James Carlos Daly (1860 - 1923) at Roscommon, Ireland.[6]

12 Apr 1861 - Birth of son Joseph Patrick Daly (1861 -) at Strokestown Elphin, Roscommon, Ireland.[7]

No confirmed marriage or death record identified. Possible later identity as Patrick Daly in Chicago remains unresolved.

1862 - Birth of daughter Anna T "Ann" Daly (1862 - 1928) at Roscommon, Ireland.[8]

1863 - Birth of daughter Bridget "Bee" Daly (1863 - 1941) at Strokestown, Roscommon, Ireland.[9]

17 Mar 1865 - Death (1816 - 1865) at Doon, Killukin Parish, Roscommon, Ireland.[10]

This death occurs in the same Doon area later associated with land adjacency involving other Daly families.

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[6] "Find a Grave Index," database, *FamilySearch* (https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/1:1:QVKK-FQRW: 12 May 2022), James Carlos Daly, ; Burial, Hillside, Cook, Illinois, United States of America, Mount Carmel Catholic Cemetery; citing record ID 49855553, *Find a Grave*, http://www.findagrave.com.

[7] "Ireland Births and Baptisms, 1620-1881", database, *FamilySearch* (https://familysearch.org/ark:/61903/1:1:F5XW-6VN: 5 February 2020), Jacobi Daly in entry for Josephum Patritium Daly, 1861.

[8] "Illinois, Cook County Deaths, 1871-1998", , *FamilySearch* (https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/1:1:QGNF-VXH: Sat Aug 31 09:38:12 UTC 2024), Entry for Anna Daly and James Daly, 20 Feb 1928.

[9] Birth of daughter Bridget "Bee" Daly

[10] "Ireland Civil Registration, 1845-1913", , *FamilySearch* (https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/1:1:QGM8-TTWQ: Mon Mar 04 16:41:13 UTC 2024), Entry for James Daly and Mary Daly, 17 Mar 1865.

10 Apr 1897 - Death of wife Anne Carlos (1817 - 1897) at Doon, Strokestown, Roscommon, Ireland.[11]

Land records in the Doon area have not yet been examined and remain a key source of indirect evidence.

[11] Death of mother Anne Carlos

Appendix:

A. James Daly and Anne Carlos: Joseph Patrick Daly (b.1861) and a Possible Identity Overlap

James Daly (1816–1865) married Anne (Annie) Carlos. Their son, Joseph Patrick Daly, was baptized on 12 April 1861 in County Roscommon. The baptismal sponsors were Joseph Brennan and Ellen Connolly, and the priest was J. Connelly. No confirmed marriage or death record has been identified for Joseph Patrick Daly. Although Ancestry provides multiple hints for him, none include reliable identifying details such as place of residence, parents' names, or a consistent birth date.

Ursula also has Ancestry hints for Joseph Patrick Daly, but no independent evidence of his later life. She temporarily attached one Ancestry profile for a man named Patrick Daly, married to a woman named Rose, whose daughters were named Florence and Genevieve. Ursula noted that these given names are unusual in Irish Catholic families. She further observed that the same names appear among the grandchildren of Andrew Daly, through his son Patrick Daly, who married Jennie Maguire.

Based on these overlaps, Ursula raised the possibility that Joseph Patrick Daly, the son of James Daly and Anne Carlos, may have used the name Patrick Daly. She questioned whether the Patrick Daly who married Jennie Maguire, identified as a son of Andrew Daly, might have had an earlier marriage to a woman named Annie Daly. She asked directly whether the Patrick Daly associated with Andrew Daly could instead be Joseph Patrick Daly, the son of James Daly and Anne Carlos. Both men are estimated to have been born around 1861, which increases the potential for confusion or conflation between them.

Ursula also referred to a Daly death announcement that requested copies be sent to Providence and Rhode Island papers. She suggested that this request might have been intended for the children of Bridget Daly and Roger O'Connor, whose daughter Annie Daly married Michael Cadden and lived

in Pawtucket, Rhode Island. She asked whether other Daly or Carlos descendants were living in Pawtucket who might explain the Rhode Island connection.

Additional corroboration comes from Chicago. The obituary of James C. Daly, published in the *Chicago Daily News* on 24 March 1923, reports that a cousin, Miss Katherine Daly, was vacationing with the family at the time of his death. Katherine Daly is identified as a descendant of Andrew Daly, providing documented evidence of a familial connection between the descendants of James Daly and those of Andrew Daly.

Taken together, these records and observations introduce the possibility of an identity overlap involving a man born around 1861, link the families of James Daly and Andrew Daly through naming patterns, obituary evidence, and shared geographic references, and preserve multiple unresolved signals without resolving or reconciling them.

B. Thomas Daly and Bridget Carlos: Marie Sweeney Correspondence and DNA Confirmation

An unresolved question underlying this line is whether Anne Carlos, wife of James Daly, and Bridget Carlos, wife of Thomas Daly, were related, and if so, how. This question remains central to evaluating whether the Daly families associated with James and Thomas belong to the same sibling group.

Marie Sweeney descends from Thomas Daly and Bridget Carlos. In her family tree, Andrew Daly appears in the 1901 Irish census as the son of John and Bridget Daly, living with a brother named James. In the 1911 Irish census, Andrew again appears as the son of John, with brother James still present; by that time, Bridget appears to have been deceased. Marie did not locate an obituary for Andrew Daly and found no additional records for him beyond these census entries.

Marie recalls her mother mentioning cousins in Pennsylvania, whom she believed were Dalys, though she never knew anything further about them. She has no family memory of Dalys living in Providence or Washington. Marie's mother died young, and Marie was not researching family history at that time, which limited what was preserved through family memory.

Marie expressed surprise that she has no Daly DNA matches on Ancestry. She identified one U.S.-based family tree for Thomas Daly, but when she contacted the tree owner, she was told the tree had been created years earlier for a colleague and was no longer being maintained. Marie also observed that she appears to be related to Ursula, though distantly and without any detectable shared DNA segment. At the time, this absence of a match felt disappointing and unexplained.

In her correspondence, Marie expressed appreciation that the Daly family in Ireland had been reconstructed through collaborative research. She noted that having a clearer Irish family structure made some potential connections and matches easier to recognize. She offered to look into Chicago-area records if that would be helpful and noted that James Fitzgerald was a new name to her, asking where he lived.

Subsequently, Ursula reported a DNA match that confirmed Marie Sweeney's line. The match descends from Thomas Daly and Bridget Carlos, through their daughter Mary Daly, who married Richard Law. Mary and Richard Law's daughter, Teresa (a twin), married Wallace, and Ursula matches Teresa's granddaughter, Nancy Callahan. Ursula noted this as another Baltimore connection, consistent with other Daly-associated lines.

This material documents Marie Sweeney's limited but sincere knowledge of her Daly ancestry, the absence of expected DNA matches prior to later confirmation, and the eventual identification of a confirmed DNA link tying Thomas Daly and Bridget Carlos to the broader Daly network. It preserves both the unresolved question of the Carlos family relationship and the Pennsylvania family memory without attempting to resolve either.

C. Andrew Daly and Bridget or Anne Farrell: Marriage-Name Ambiguity, Cemetery Evidence, and Child Identity Confusion

An unresolved issue in Andrew Daly's family concerns the given name of his wife. Andrew Daly (1821–1886) appears in records as married to Anne Farrell, though other references raise the possibility that she may have been named Bridget Farrell, or that Anne and Bridget refer to the same woman under different names.

The identification of Andrew Daly's wife as Anne Farrell is based on Mary Beth's transcription of the Daly family gravestone at Calvary Cemetery in Evanston, Illinois (Memorial ID 62748907), as well as a Cook County death record for Anne Daly that names her father as Patrick Farrell. Mary Beth has noted that Anne could have been born Bridget, but that there is insufficient information at present to resolve the discrepancy or determine whether two individuals are involved.

The Calvary Cemetery gravestone appears to mark Andrew Daly and multiple members of his family. Andrew Daly is identified as having been born in Strokestown, County Roscommon, and having died on 9 January 1885 at the age of 64. His wife, Anne Daly, died on 7 April 1914, aged 65. Also listed are Elizabeth Conroy, who died on 7 April 1896; Joseph A. Daly, who died on 1 January 1898 (or 1897) at the age of 27; Veronica A. Daly, who died on 15 February 1906 at the age of 22; and Mary Daly, who died on 20 December 1908 at the age of 52. The gravestone further includes Lieutenant Andrew J. Daly, of the 322nd Infantry, Company F, AEF, who died on 28 January 1920; David W. Daly, who died on 3 June 1920; and Sarah A. Daly, who died on 13 April 1935. All are recorded as buried in Section O (3).

Some obituaries for Andrew Daly's children include a directive that copies be sent to Baltimore and Providence papers. A known Baltimore connection exists through Mary Daly Lenehan, wife of Bernard Lenehan, whose family resided there. The reference to Providence, Rhode Island, remains unexplained. It raises the possibility of an unidentified Daly sibling, a Carlos-family connection, or another descendant group not yet identified.

Additional complexity arises from overlapping names among Andrew Daly's sons and related families. Joseph Andrew Daly, identified as a son of Andrew Daly and Anne, appears in the July 1870 census as being two months old, suggesting a birth in May 1870. He likely corresponds to the Joseph A. Daly listed on the Calvary Cemetery gravestone. Separately, Lieutenant Andrew Joseph Daly, identified as a son of Thomas and Mary, was born on 15 December 1886, according to his World War I draft card. In the 1920 census, taken on 9 January, he was recorded as 33 years old and employed as a solicitor for an insurance company; he died on 28 January 1920, two weeks later. Complicating matters further, this Andrew Joseph Daly had a brother named Joseph Andrew Daly, born on 20 February 1875, as recorded on his own World War I draft.

Ursula has noted that these overlapping given names and reversals contribute to persistent confusion in the records and that few descendants appear to survive from these lines. Taken together, the material preserves a confirmed Irish place of origin in Strokestown, a tightly clustered cemetery group in Evanston, and repeated Baltimore–Providence routing in obituary notices. It isolates, without resolving, the issues of marriage-name ambiguity, child identity confusion, and naming overlap, allowing each problem to be evaluated on its own terms rather than collapsed into a single explanation.

D. Daly DNA, Doon Land Adjacency, and the Brennan Connection: Indirect Evidence of Sibling Relationships

Ursula initially did not believe that her Daly line was related to Andrew Daly's family. Her skepticism was based in part on a conversation with Eileen Daly McGreevy, who grew up in Doon and lived next to the Dalys until the 1960s. Eileen stated that her family was not related to Andrew Daly's family. This assessment, grounded in local knowledge and oral tradition, carried weight for Ursula. The absence of a detectable DNA match with another

Chicago's cousin further reinforced her doubt at the time.Despite this initial position, Ursula later noted that other factors suggested the families were, in fact, related. These factors arose from her familiarity with Irish landholding

patterns and the specific geography of the Daly families in Doon. Ursula stated that the Dalys associated with Andrew Daly held land adjoining the land of James Daly in Doon. When Andrew Daly emigrated, his land was divided, and James Daly benefited from that redistribution. Ursula emphasized that the two Daly families occupied neighboring parcels and that, although oral tradition maintained they were "unrelated," the land arrangement itself suggested a closer relationship. She described the moment she received a confirming DNA match as, "Hey, presto, I get a DNA match from the other side." The precise ownership sequence and documentary evidence for these land transfers remain unclear and would require direct examination of land records to resolve.

Ursula raised several speculative possibilities to explain the disconnect between oral tradition and the emerging evidence. She wondered whether there had been fallouts over land, or whether a family member may have been disowned. She also observed that Andrew Daly's descendants appeared to have died young, though she did not identify a cause. These remarks were offered explicitly as questions rather than assertions and reflect attempts to account for gaps and contradictions in the record.

Ursula also questioned why Mary Beth, her siblings, cousin Paul Beisch, and other managed accounts did not show DNA matches to the Fitzgerald line. At the time, this absence was interpreted as evidence against a sibling relationship among the Daly families. It is now understood that random DNA recombination can result in the absence of detectable shared segments even among legitimate relatives, and that absence alone does not disprove kinship.

In addition, Ursula referred to a DNA match connected to the Brennan family, though she did not identify the individual. She suggested that this Brennan connection might relate to the Providence reference found in obituary notices. The Brennans were also the baptismal sponsors for Joseph Patrick Daly, and Ursula noted that Daly land in Doon later passed into Brennan possession. Taken together, these elements strengthen the likelihood of intermarriage or close kinship between the Daly and Brennan families. Ursula stated with confidence that a Daly married a Brennan, although the specific individuals involved have not yet been identified.

This material introduces land adjacency and redistribution as indirect evidence supporting sibling relationships among the Daly families. It documents the limitations of oral tradition and the interpretive limits of DNA absence, while preserving a Brennan–Daly connection that intersects baptismal sponsorship, land ownership, and possible ties to Providence, Rhode Island, without attempting to resolve those connections prematurely.

E. Research Synthesis: Why the Daly Hypothesis Is Plausible and What Supports It

Land records near Doon, County Roscommon, are expected to provide indirect evidence supporting the proposed Daly family group. The working hypothesis has been shaped through a combination of documentary research, DNA evidence, and local context, guided primarily by two sources. Ursula Kenney, a Daly cousin living in Dublin, contributed essential local knowledge and ongoing collaboration, while a hand-drawn Daly family tree created by great aunt Mary Healy Hopkinson supplied critical identifiers in the study of a common surname that would otherwise have been difficult to distinguish with confidence.

Working together, Mary Beth and Ursula identified James Carlos Daly living with another Daly family in Chicago. That family was then traced through cemetery records and obituaries, establishing connections across multiple Daly lines. Subsequent DNA matches associated with Daly descendants introduced two additional proposed siblings into the working sibling group, expanding the scope of the hypothesis beyond its initial formulation.

The current working hypothesis proposes that James Daly (born 1816) was the son of James Daly (born 1770) and that his siblings included Thomas Daly (born 1818), Mary Daly (born 1820), and Andrew Daly (born 1821). Descendants of each of these Daly lines appear repeatedly in FAN-club research, and each line has descendants who appear as DNA matches. While

no single piece of evidence is dispositive on its own, the convergence of documentary records, geographic proximity, naming patterns, and genetic connections supports treating this sibling group as a coherent working model.

A parallel objective within this research has been the identification and evaluation of missing records highlighted in red on the research timeline. These gaps remain part of the evidentiary landscape and are preserved here as unresolved components of the broader Daly inquiry.